Temperance - 1933

GREENVILLE, N. C.
REFLECTOR

MAY 29 1933

PUBLIC FORUM

OUR READERS ARE INVITED TO USE THIS COLUMN FOR DISCUSSING PROBLEMS OF INTEREST TO THIS COMMUNITY. IN ALL CASES NAMES MUST ACCOMPANY ANY COMMUNICATION.

Please Make Your Discussion As Short As Possible.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

On May 27, 1908, the people of North Carolina voted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor by a majority of 44,196. We are again called upon, on Tuesday, November 7, 1933, to do battle in this righteous cause.

No family, high or low, rich or poor, has escaped the galling curse of the drink habit. It is the canker-worm that has eaten into the heart of the body politic. It has made the sweet water of life bitter. The tears that have been shed by an army of mourners speak to our heads as well as our hearts.

"In the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells."

No race is exempt; especially is it injurious to the negro workman. The people of North Carolina, in the generations gone by, have resisted to the last ditch tyranny and oppression, cruelty and wrong. Neither the employer nor employe wants about him in their daily tasks those who drink.

This issue appeals to men and women of all parties; to men and women of all creeds; it is above party, above creeds, above nationalities; it is a matter of conscience.

Be not deceived with false arguments, and let no foreign hand—the predatory wealth gained and to be gained from this evil—dictate to North Carolinians, a free and independent people. The economic waste of money spent for intoxicating beverages is appalling. Millions of dollars that should be devoted to home-building and economic recovery will be siphoned out of this State by Liquor Lords living in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and other cities. Our birthright shall not be sold for a mess of pottage, a tax that in the end comes from the wreckage of those made in the image of our Maker. We call upon you in this contest for the mastery to be temperate in word, language, and action. We are against the evil, not against those who differ with us. To them in other vocations and duties, we wish them God-speed.

We would regard the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a calamity to our Nation. We believe that prohibition at its worst is better than the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes at its best.

Let's not mix liquor and the automobile on the public highway. It is our duty to be temperate, but to destroy the pitfalls, to protect the innocent. Shall our boasted uplift and civilization in North Carolina be turned back by foreign Goliath Liquor Barons?

We earnestly appeal to the young men and women of the State to enter this contest; they may not be aware of the tragedy of this evil until too late.

We call upon men and women in every community, township, and county of the State to forget past differences and enter into this contest. It is a non-partisan, non-political, and no-denominational fight. Organize under the United Dry Forces of North Carolina at once, and do it yourself. Do it now! The battle is on until senset on November 7th. Be sure and see that these community, township, and county organizations have the men and women registered and at the polls election day.

We appeal to all sorts and conditions of men and women in every walk of life, to enter this contest. Banish hate and win by kindness and the justice of the cause. No great human contest is ever won without work, prayer, and sacrifice. This is your duty from now on—WORK and WIN! The God of our Fathers will be with us in this contest for God and humanity. North Carolina expects every man and woman to do their duty.

"To your tents, O Israel!"

THE UNITED DRY FORCES
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

JUN 6 1933

Ledger-Dispatch Readers Write

Letters from friends and readers of the edger-Dispatch on current matters will be published as promptly as space will permit. While The Ledger-Dispatch does not suggest by their publication approval or disapproval of the views expressed in them, it realizes that they constitute a reflection of opinion on matters of great public importance, and that the people in general should have opportunity to read them. It is asked that correspondents confine their communications to 300 words and the editor reserves, of course, the right to eliminate such matters as may not be suitable for publication. Signatures and addresses must be attached for publication

FOR EQUALITY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Editor Ledger-Dispatch.

Sir: If prohibition law enforcement, locally, is taking a holiday, it should be observed in all parts of the city. That the liquor laws are not enforced by local officials, strictly in obedience to the injunction: to turn neither to the right hand, nor to the left—is plain to the fairweighing man, though he be a fool.

An observer in the city courts must be impressed by the fact that almost all offenders, charged with prohibition violations, are of the gudgeon variety — friendless and penniless whites and Negroes. If taxpayers must support enforcement officials, it seems that a suggestion that more attention be directed to going after the big shots—the hogshead dispensers, who can pay fines, thereby helping the public treasury—is in order. May we suggest that armed squads, sent out from the several precinct stations, give the underdogs a better break? When arrested, the low-caste bootleggers usually, must go to jail for several months, and be fed at the expense of taxpayers. This is not to say that the pay-tricians of rum should not be put behind the bars or sent to the roads, rather, they should be, in addition to being fined a stiff sum.

For any person to deny that liquor is being sold and served in places patronized by citizens of respectable business and social standing, is to qualify for the Gaston Means club. It cannot be possible that enforcement officials have no cognizance of this state of affairs. If they lack the intestinal stamina to enforce laws without fear or favor, if they are afraid of antagonizing prominent citizens, by the same token are they unfit for any office of public trust. If those who are oath-bound to enforce the laws impartially would impress a fairminded public that no favoritism is being shown, that they aree square shooting right across the city, it is up to them to attack the strong as vigorously and determinedly as they are running down the weak.

A speakeasy is a speakeasy, whether it operates in the high hat district, in the guise of a swanky club whose clientele is the socially elect, or located in the slums, is catering to social outcasts. The blindtiger cannot change its stripes. A bootlegger is a bootlegger, whether he is delivering a cute package to a mansion in Champagne Circle, or peddling a pint to a wayfarer in Rotgut Row. An opinion by any name is as odoriferous. In closing their eyes to the realities of the situation, in deriding sane and just protests against inequalities in the eyes of law enforcers, responsible citizens are, at once, deluding themselves, encouraging misgovernment, and giving comfort to a most dangerous form of lawlessness.

In an address, recently, before a civic organization, on the subject of America as the most lawless nation, the editor of the Ledger-Dispatch boldly told his audience that the courts, lawyers, and other good citizens are to be blamed for the national collapse of law. This is a severe indictment, but as an honest-to-God truth, coming hot from the heart of one who weighed his words, it should stir every citizen capable of thinking in terms of higher patriotism, to help live down our nation's reputation in a sphere in which none is so poor to envy.

It behooves our city, first, to remove the beam of lawlessness from its own eyes. This best can be done by influential citizens, clubs, fraternities and organizations refusing to countenance eye-winking as the high sign to them of their exemption from obedience to the law, while the unfavored are punished. There should be no zones of immunity, no class and color discriminations in the enforcement of the liquor, gambling, tax, and all other laws. In consequence with genuine progressive democracy, and the new deal, would be action on the part of political movements, recording themselves as sincerely favoring the impartial enforcement of all laws.

There are honest differences of opinion concerning the Eighteenth amendment, federal and state liquor laws, but among honest people there can be no difference of opinion as to a common level in law enforcement being the only safe plane for the commonweal.

Without visions of Gabriel Over the City Hall, for many months the writer has hoped, in vain, that someone, speaking as having authority, wou raise a voice in this matter that so profoundly involves civic principles. He is neither a rabid dry nor a fanatical dry, but believes he shares the views of those citizens who would rather have our city government and enforcement officials spoken of and regarded with respect than with contempt.

JOHN J. PITT.

Norfolk, Va.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

JUN 22 1933

Dare or Dodge?

Whether South Carolina shall vote for or against the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment is a question directly and closely related to the question whether federal authority shall supervise elections and whether negroes shall serve on juries. If the opponents of repeal shall advocate or consent to enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments they will be candid and consistent. Will they dare? Will they dodge?

BEER AND THE NEGRO

As concerns the return of beer or the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Negro racial group above all should be the last ones of our citizenship to fall head over heels in support of such. In the first place, the Negro race members will be considered in the clamor for the return of whiskey and beers only from the standpoint of consumers. There are no Negro brewery owners and very few Negro distributors anywhere. With the return of beer just another opportunity will present itself to members of other races to fill their coffers with what little money the Negro drinkers might get. Certainly the economic plight of the Negro is of such that he should direct his funds into channels that will enable him to establish himself as a home owner and upright citizen. Patronage of beer gardens and liquor joints will not serve his purpose in this connection.

The most alarming phase as concerns the Negro citizens however is the increased hostility that the drink-crazed inimical and prejudiced whites will exhibit upon the slightest provocation. Mob violence looms up more readily and in far greater proportions as the lawless element have free access to the bar room. Say what one will concerning the flow of liquors under present conditions, there is scarcely enough to spread alarm over the possibility of a drunken mob.

No citizenship ever got far along if they allowed glutonous appetites to lead them. The craving of the average individual for beer is nothing more than a desire to fill his innermost parts with the flimsy substance that lasts until all the money is spent and only a headache is left.

THE NEGRO AND REPEAL.

Advocates of the Eighteenth Amendment are making a house-to-house canvass in Arkansas to win votes against repeal. On July 18, the wets and drys will meet in a test of strength at the polls. The conspicuous role to be played by the Negro at this election is told by a correspondent of The New York Times, as follows:

> Trade has been brisk in poll tax receipts. Persons not paying their poll tax by June 15 were barred from participating in the election July 18. Reports of the purchase of large blocks of poll tax receipts in counties where the black population predominates has been made and undenied. The Negro vote in Arkansas has been negligible, because few of them are Democrats, and there is little inducement to pay poll tax to vote in a general election with the Democratic primary equivalent to election. Negroes are opposed, almost to a man, to prohibition. For once in his life the Arkansas black is going to enjoy the privilege of a free and untrameled voter. It makes little difference to him who paid for the tax receipt—it bears his name, and he can at least put X beside the signature even if the election judge has to write it for him.

Authentic information comes from Arkansas that the Negro is not the only one who is having his poll tax paid in order that he might participate in the July election. Both wet and dry advocates are performing a similar service for white voters. The drys of the state are reported to be fighting with their backs to the wall, assisted by the National organization. Prohibitionists appear more bent on winning in Arkansas than in Alabama and other southern states.

Arkansas is not the only state in the South where Democratic leaders are giving Negroes encouragement to vote in large numbers at prohibition repeal elections. In fact, in commonwealths where a close contest is in prospect, the Negro is being importuned to cast his ballot. The incongruity of the situation is patent. Advocates of personal liberty now calling on the race to save the day for the wets, are the same white Americans who have been passing laws to abridge the citizenship rights of colored Americans as provided in the Constitution.

No wonder an eminent European while on a recent visit to the United States frankly confessed to his colored host that what occasioned him most bewilderment, because of the maze of inconsistencies, was America's race problem. To which remark the host made reply: "I can assure you that the white people of the North and South have as much difficulty understanding and reconciling these inconsistencies and absurdities as you do."

The Methodist Temperance Board and other militant dry organizations have yet to answer why they favor the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, which deprives Americans of their personal liberty, but have never moved a finger to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which deprive Americans of their full rights of citizenship.

NEW YORK WORLD —

JUL 12 1933

Never No Time

Negro Precinct in Tulsa Gives Beer a Clean Slate by 232 to 0.

By the Associated Press.

TULSA, Okla., July 12.—Tulsa County's record vote for legalization of 3.2 beer came from a precinct in the Negro section of the city. The vote was 232 to 0 for beer.

"No, sir," said a Negro reporting the poll. "Didn't nobody vote against it."

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

JUN 30 1933

Adopted No Amendment

Our correspondent, the Rev. G. N. Edwards, insists in exposing misinformation in respect of South Carolina when he writes about prohibition.

South Carolina did not pass "a prohibition amendment of its own" in 1916.

South Carolina has never passed an "amendment" to its constitution relating to prohibition.

The state's constitutional provision in reference to "alcoholic liquor and beverages" is Section Eleven, Article Eight of the constitution of 1895, and was adopted as a part of that document, not as an "amendment" to it.

In 1916 the general assembly enacted a state-wide prohibition statute in pursuance of the mandate of a plebiscite confined to qualified electors in September, 1915.

Whether our correspondent be aware of it or not, there is vast difference between a vote of the white Democrats of South Carolina and of the qualified electors.

Considerably less than half the number of voters usually participating in a primary voted in 1915, and in that referendum negroes and Republicans (not numerous) as well as Democrats voted.

The constitution of South Carolina empowers the general assembly to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors with the alternative of authorizing their sale under the so-called "dispensary" regulations. In that way it makes the saloon unlawful. The legislature cannot bring back saloons.

While the distinction between a statute and an amendment to the constitution may seem of negligible importance to our correspondent, it seems advisable to The News and Courier that the minds of its readers be not confused in that particular.

Charleston, S. C. News and Courier

July 11, 1933

"The Negro Question" Involved

National prohibition, the Eighteenth amendment and its retention or repeal, are inseparable from the political "negro question" in the South.

Voters against the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment next November will invite the danger to the South of an act of Congress for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

If the South shall persist in dictating to Massachusetts about the liquor traffic, the South must expect Massachusetts to come back, soon or late, with dictation about Southern elections and Southern juries.

A vote against repeal will be concession that the North interfere in the South to assist negroes in voting and serving on juries. Shall the South keep the Eighteenth amendment by nullifying the Fifteenth? Fancy that Georgia, for example, shall "Shall we Northern wets stand by and allow you Southern drys to keep the Eighteenth against repeal and that the great majority of the negroes would vote for it in states to over-ride their wishes and at the same time disfranchise their black citizens hey were voting, will not wet states de-he constitution and at the same time negand that they have the right to vote? act to pass an act enforcing the Fifteenth n order to accomplish it?

BEER AND THE NEGRO

As concerns the return of beer or the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Negro racial group above all should be the last ones of our citizenship to fall head over heels in support of such. In the first place, the Negro race members will be considered in the clamor for the return of whiskey and beers only from the standpoint of consumers. There are no Negro brewery owners and very few Negro distributors anywhere. With the return of beer just another opportunity will present itself to members of other races to fill their coffers with what little money the Negro drinkers might get. Certainly the economic plight of the Negro is of such that he should direct his funds into channels that will enable him to establish himself as a home owner and upright citizen. Patronage of beer gardens and liquor joints will not serve his purpose in this connection.

The most alarming phase as concerns the Negro citizens however is the increased hostility that the drink-crazed inimical and prejudiced whites will exhibit upon the slightest provocation. Mob violence looms up more readily and in far greater proportions as the lawless element have free access to the bar room. Say what one will concerning the flow of liquors under present conditions, there is scarcely enough to spread alarm over the possibility of a drunken mob.

No citizenship ever got far along if they allowed glutonous appetites to lead them. The craving of the average individual for beer is nothing more than a desire to fill his innermost parts with the flimsy substance that lasts until all the money is spent and only a headache is left.

THE NEGRO AND REPEAL.

Advocates of the Eighteenth Amendment are making a house-to-house canvass in Arkansas to win votes against repeal. On July 18, the wets and drys will meet in a test of strength at the polls. The conspicuous role to be played by the Negro at this election is told by a correspondent of The New York Times, as follows:

> Trade has been brisk in poll tax receipts. Persons not paying their poll tax by June 15 were barred from participating in the election July 18. Reports of the purchase of large blocks of poll tax receipts in counties where the black population predominates has been made and undenied. The Negro vote in Arkansas has been negligible, because few of them are Democrats, and there is little inducement to pay poll tax to vote in a general election with the Democratic primary equivalent to election. Negroes are opposed, almost to a man, to prohibition. For once in his life the Arkansas black is going to enjoy the privilege of a free and untrameled voter. It makes little difference to him who paid for the tax receipt—it bears his name, and he can at least put X beside the signature even if the election judge has to write it for him.

Authentic information comes from Arkansas that the Negro is not the only one who is having his poll tax paid in order that he might participate in the July election. Both wet and dry advocates are performing a similar service for white voters. The drys of the state are reported to be fighting with their backs to the wall, assisted by the National organization. Prohibitionists appear more bent on winning in Arkansas than in Alabama and other southern states.

Arkansas is not the only state in the South where Democratic leaders are giving Negroes encouragement to vote in large numbers at prohibition repeal elections. In fact, in commonwealths where a close contest is in prospect, the Negro is being importuned to cast his ballot. The incongruity of the situation is patent. Advocates of personal liberty now calling on the race to save the day for the wets, are the same white Americans who have been passing laws to abridge the citizenship rights of colored Americans as provided in the Constitution.

No wonder an eminent European while on a recent visit to the United States frankly confessed to his colored host that what occasioned him most bewilderment, because of the maze of inconsistencies, was America's race problem. To which remark the host made reply: "I can assure you that the white people of the North and South have as much difficulty understanding and reconciling these inconsistencies and absurdities as you do."

The Methodist Temperance Board and other militant dry organizations have yet to answer why they favor the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, which deprives Americans of their personal liberty, but have never moved a finger to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which deprive Americans of their full rights of citizenship.

NEW YORK WORLD —

JUL 12 1933

Never No Time

Negro Precinct in Tulsa Gives Beer a Clean Slate by 232 to 0.

By the Associated Press.

TULSA, Okla., July 12.—Tulsa County's record vote for legalization of 3.2 beer came from a precinct in the Negro section of the city. The vote was 232 to 0 for beer.

"No, sir," said a Negro reporting the poll. "Didn't nobody vote against it."

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

JUN 30 1933

Adopted No Amendment

Our correspondent, the Rev. G. N. Edwards, insists in exposing misinformation in respect of South Carolina when he writes about prohibition.

South Carolina did not pass "a prohibition amendment of its own" in 1916.

South Carolina has never passed an "amendment" to its constitution relating to prohibition.

The state's constitutional provision in reference to "alcoholic liquor and beverages" is Section Eleven, Article Eight of the constitution of 1895, and was adopted as a part of that document, not as an "amendment" to it.

In 1916 the general assembly enacted a state-wide prohibition statute in pursuance of the mandate of a plebiscite confined to qualified electors in September, 1915.

Whether our correspondent be aware of it or not, there is vast difference between a vote of the white Democrats of South Carolina and of the qualified electors.

Considerably less than half the number of voters usually participating in a primary voted in 1915, and in that referendum negroes and Republicans (not numerous) as well as Democrats voted.

The constitution of South Carolina empowers the general assembly to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors with the alternative of authorizing their sale under the so-called "dispensary" regulations. In that way it makes the saloon unlawful. The legislature cannot bring back saloons.

While the distinction between a statute and an amendment to the constitution may seem of negligible importance to our correspondent, it seems advisable to The News and Courier that the minds of its readers be not confused in that particular.

Charleston, S. C. Courier
July 11, 1933

"The Negro Question" Involved

National prohibition, the Eighteenth amendment and its retention or repeal, are inseparable from the political "negro question" in the South.

Voters against the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment next November will invite the danger to the South of an act of Congress for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

If the South shall persist in dictating to Massachusetts about the liquor traffic, the South must expect Massachusetts to come back, soon or late, with dictation about Southern elections and Southern juries.

A vote against repeal will be concession that the North interfere in the South to assist negroes in voting and serving on juries. Shall the South keep the Eighteenth amendment so that your dry majority might overcome?" Is not that their question?

Fancy that Georgia, for example, shall "Shall we Northern wets stand by and allow a block of Southern vote against repeal and that the great ma-ow you Southern drys to keep the Eighteenth? Who in his senses believes that thirty-five jority of the negroes would vote for it ifeenth amendment and the Volstead act in vet states will allow a block of Southern hey were voting, will not wet states de-he constitution and at the same time neg- tates to over-ride their wishes and at the ame time disfranchise their black citizens nand that they have the right to vote? n order to accomplish it? act to pass an act enforcing the Fifteenth

Temperance-1933

It will be noticed that this, the overwhelmingly important issue in the coming repeal election, is not and will not be discussed by the prohibitionists of South Carolina.

They dare not discuss it.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER
JUN 23 1933

Constitution of Drys

Here is the constitution of the United Dry Forces, which is waging a campaign to have the electorate vote against the convention proposition on November 7:

To the Men and Women Voters of North Carolina:

On May 27, 1908, the people of North Carolina voted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor by a majority of 44,196. We are again called up, on Tuesday, November 7, 1933, to do battle in this righteous cause.

No family, high or low, rich or poor, has escaped the galling curse of the liquor. It is the cankerworm that has eaten into the heart of the body politic. It has made the sweetter water of life bitter. The tears that have been shed by an army of mourners speak to our heads as well as our hearts.

"In the sweetest bud the eating dwells."

No race is exempt; especially is it injurious to the Negro workman. Neither the employer nor employe wants about him in their daily tasks those who drink. The people of North Carolina, in the generations gone by, have resisted to the last ditch tyranny and oppression, cruelty and wrong.

This issue appeals to men and women of all parties; to men and women of all creeds; it is above party, above creeds, above nationalities; it is a matter of conscience.

Be not deceived with false arguments, and let no foreign hand—the predatory wealth gained and to be gained from this evil—dictate to North Carolinians, a free and independent people. The economic waste of money spent for intoxicating beverages is appalling. Millions of dollars that should be devoted to home-building and economic recovery will be siphoned out of this State by Liquor Lords living in cities and states outside of North Carolina. Our birthright shall not be sold for a mess of pottage, a tax that in the end comes from the wreckage of those made in the image of our Maker. We call upon you in this contest for the mastery to be temperate in word, language, and action. We are against the evil, not against those who differ with us. In other vocations and duties, we would wish them God-speed.

We would regard the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a calamity to our Nation. We believe that prohibition at its worst is better than the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes at its best.

Let's not mix liquor with machinery and the automobile on the public highway. It is our duty to be temperate, but to destroy the pitfalls, to protect the innocent. Shall our boasted uplift and civilization in North Carolina be turned back by foreign Goliah Liquor Barons?

We earnestly appeal to the young men and women of the State to enter this contest; they may not be aware of the tragedy of this evil until too late.

We call upon men and women in every community, township, and county of the State to forget past differences and enter into this contest. It is a non-partisan, non-political, and non-denominational fight. Organize under the United Dry Forces of North Carolina at once, and do it yourself. Do it now! The battle is on until sunset on November 7. Be sure and see that these community, township, and county organizations have the men and women registered and at the polls election day.

The National Act submitting the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment makes no provision against the return of the Saloon and its Tragic Evils. It provides for Naked Repeal. Therefore, vote on December 7 "No Convention." This is in keeping with the pledge of the State Democratic party platform on which the present officials were elected: "The Democratic party always has been responsive to the will of the people, and in obedience thereto has sponsored and enacted all the prohibition laws of North Carolina."

The National Democratic platform says: "Believing that a party platform is a covenant with the people, to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power . . . we urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon," etc.

The Republican State platform: "We hope for a capable, courageous, sober, and virile nation, and therefore pledge ourselves to the retention and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution," etc. The National Republican platform: "The Republican party has always stood, and stands today, for obedience to and enforcement of the law as the very foundation of orderly government and civilization." To vote "No Convention" is to support both of the above platforms.

The United Dry Forces of North Carolina, non-partisan, non-political, and non-denominational, appeal to the men and women voters to keep the faith as solemnly written.

We appeal to all sorts and conditions of men and women in every walk of life, to enter this contest. Banish hate and win by kindness and the justice of the cause. No great human contest is ever won without work, prayer, and sacrifice. This is your duty from now on—Work and Win! The God of our Fathers will be with us in this contest for God and humanity. North Carolina expects every man and woman to do their duty.

"To your tents, O Israel!"

THE UNITED DRY FORCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel
July 3, 1933

NEGRO WOMEN WILL ORGANIZE FOR DRYS

Form Clubs In Missionary Societies, Says Poe.

Negro women will organize temperance clubs in their missionary societies T. J. Poe, campaign manager for the dry forces in the repeal convention has announced.

Miss Sarah Jan Myrick, a member of Rogers Memorial Church, is the organizer. Five clubs have been organized in her church.

The missionary societies will hold a joint meeting at prohibition headquarters at 3:30 p. m. Wednesday to discuss plans.

The Negro Ministers Interdenominational Alliance were to hold a meeting at prohibition headquarters at 2 p. m. today.

Young people's organizations will meet at prohibition headquarters at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

MONROVIA, CAL
NEWS POST
JUN 27 1933

NEGRO VOTERS HOLD MEETING

Hans Niemack and John Biasotti addressed the colored voters in a poitical rally last night. Rev. Reed also talked on the matter of prohibition repeal strongly urging his people to stand for retention of the 18the amendment.

Niemack conducted an open forum answering many questions on both sides of the matters. Particular interest was shown in the Riley Stewart Bill and Proposition Number Four. Niemack discussed the school question as wel las palitical issues.

The meeting was well attended especially by the women of the colored community. Niemack urged those in attendance to form o committee to investigate problems that interested them in local affairs and offered his services in the matter of information.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

What is the answer of the dry forces among Negroes to this state of fact? Before prohibition it was considered a disgrace for respectable young men and women in the various Negro communities of the country to perpetrate whiskey to be smelled on their breath. Before prohibition it was practically an unheard of thing to see whiskey drinking at parties which were called respectable. Before prohibition respectable Negro homes for the most part did not permit whiskey to cross the doorstep for purposes of imbibing.

Since prohibition all of this has been changed. It is no longer a disgrace for a young man's or a young woman's breath to reflect the fact that a nice little drink of whiskey has been taken; especially if it is good whiskey and has been disguised with the aid of ginger ale or some other proper ingredient. It is no longer a reflection to have a little whiskey drinking at respectable parties. Respectable homes no longer have the abhorrence for the presence of liquor which once existed. College boys and girls now drink more strong drinks than ever before in the history of the Negro college.

The dry forces want to continue this bootleg viper in power; the repeal forces want to break the power of the bootlegger and begin again in earnest a sensible and sober temperance campaign. That is the issue and that is why Negro voters of Texas will cast their votes for repeal on August 26th.

July 13, 1933

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN THE COUNTRY

Commenting on the repeal of the 18th Amendment one of our exchanges from the northern part of the state pictures conditions which have made the amendment so unpopular in the so-called "white counties." Down in the Black Belt where the negro is used as an "umbrella in the summer and a fire in the winter" conditions are different, as the negro is used to take the punishment when whites and negroes together are engaged in the liquor business and get caught. Occasionally a white man gets a sentence but not as often as impartial justice demands. For the information of our readers who want to know how other sections think of the 18th amendment, we publish the article referred to below:

"City dwellers as a rule know only one side of the liquor question and that pertains mostly, if not altogether, to the dispensing or distribution of hard liquor by retail—the operations of bootleggers and the speakeasy are familiar to most of them, but they know little or nothing of the llicit manufacture and transportation of liquor from the stills in the country districts to the towns and cities, and, unfortunately, they know less of conditions that exist in rural localities.

"Before the advent of prohibition the farmers as a body were known as a class of hard-working, honest and law-abiding men. Since that time, however, great numbers of those good people have been arrested and sentenced to the penitentiary for terms ranging from one to two years until at the present time, if the truth were fully known, there is only a minority of the farmers who have not had sentences passed on some members of their families—fathers, sons, brothers, and even grandfathers—for alleged violation of the liquor laws. And these convictions in many cases were secured unjustly on the unsupported evidence of one or two officers who were financially interested in convicting against a vast array of evidence addused by the defendants to the contrary. The sense of justice is strong in the hearts of the farmers and they resent injustice, and feel that in many cases they did not get a fair prosecution.

"Because of the baneful and sinister activities of the dry bureaucrats for the past 12 years in our country districts, especially, a reign of terror has been established. The fee-snatching, bonus-hunting and bribe-taking officers have been on a 12-year rampage brandishing pistols, and searching homes without warrant, throwing women and children into hysterics and humiliating them beyond words by opening their dresser drawers and scattering around the room their most intimate belonging and all the little precious things so dear to women folks. The sanctity of the home was not respected.

"Troops of informers running wild over the farms, making searches without permission, setting neighbor against neighbor, and gathering evidence mostly manufactured by themselves which they sell for a price; while, at the same time, many of those informers themselves are actual owners and operators of illicit stills and screen their own unlawful acts by a fierce activity against their neighbors.

"When these contemptible creatures cannot discover a still they set up a "dummy" still and collect their fee just the same. To those "honest informers" a still is a still.

"In the many fatal outrages committed by those commissioned and armed agents of the dry bureau, few, if any of them, have ever been convicted and punished—such killings in the eyes of the "Drys" are no murders, but rather meritorious acts deserving of applause and reward.

"Driven into the illegal manufacture of liquor through economic stress—low prices for cotton and other farm products—and finding no other way to raise money to make a living for his family, on account of sawmills shut down and the demand for railroad ties reduced to a minimum, the humble farmer had to do something. In his bitter extremity—his children underfed, unshod and miserably clad and no money to buy school books, he deliberately chose the whiskey making stunt—with its risks and penalties, rather than violate his religious teachings. He refuses to steal. To him the ancient law of the Dicalogue, "Thou shalt not steal", is sacred and he respects it. But he sees no sin in making liquor.

"Put yourself in his place—by a small initial outlay he can buy the necessary equipment to make liquor—and the running expenses are small and the profits proportionately large.

"In a few months, with good luck he can make as much money from his still as he could working for a year on his crops. Can he be blamed with this temptation if he abandons farming altogether?

"As a result of the combined efforts of the rapid informers the fee-grabbing officers and official fanaticism generally the penitentiaries are filled to overflowing at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the overburdened tax payers of the State while the schools in 67 counties are suffering for the lack of funds to carry on their work. It is a tragedy!

"The farmers of Alabama and their friends have had their eyes opened to the iniquity, cruelty and corruption of this thing called "the noble experiment" and are through with it entirely. Twelve years ago the foolish zealots promised "Empty jails and penitentiaries"—today, they are crying for "more and larger prisons and pens", and are brutally indifferent to the closing of the schools, the lack of employment, the suffering of women and children and the burdens of the taxpayers.

"The people in the rural districts of Alabama are going to the polls on election day to repeal the 18 Amendment by an overwhelming majority, because they think "Old Glory" should not wave o'er such a carnival of violence, corruption and hypocrisy."

Temperance - 1933

PROHIBITION, AGAIN OUR PROBLEM

The ninth state has voted for repeal of the 18th Amendment. The tenth will have voted before another week ends. All that have voted have defeated the amendment. It is a clean sweep thus far in favor of repeal. Alabama's part in this drama is important as indicating what may be expected of the Southern States.

Reporter 6-10-33 Birmingham Ala.

Repeal sentiment is strong in all parts of the country and, perhaps, weaker in this State than in any others with a few exceptions. The State will hardly be expected to stand alone on this question when the wild-fire sentiment is sweeping everywhere else.

The repeal of the 18th Amendment does not necessarily mean that Alabama will be afflicted again with open saloons nor does it mean the legal sale of rum under license in any form.

Alabama has a prohibition law under which it was operating when the Amendment was adopted and this law now in force along with the Federal prohibition law will remain in force when the Amendment is repealed.

Granting that the sentiment for repeal is too strong to be checked, the line of defense may be expected to be stiff enough to hold when the defenders of prohibition meet the enemy on state lines.

Those of us who thought that the 18th Amendment settled the question of prohibition now find that it merely raised the question of personal privilege and the question of a state's right to solve the problems arising within it.

No one is expecting the return of the saloon in Alabama. All are agreed that there is no sentiment favoring it. But the effort to regulate the sale of rum following the defeat of the Amendment, for that is a practical certainty, must involve a fierce political battle except some plan of cooperation between the wets and drys be worked out whereby the extremists on both sides may be held in check.

It is not necessary to conjecture about whether there will be an effort to legalize the sale of rum for beverage purposes. It is also unnecessary to wonder about the kind of resistance that effort will meet. It is possible to modify the law in a way to off-set the chances for the risk the state takes in allowing either extreme to prevail and this is what should be uppermost in the minds of those who wish to see the question settled permanently. The known position of religious bodies on the licensed sale of rum leaves nothing to be guessed and the same is true in regard to certain other interests that have engaged in the traffic. To make new lines that might require some concession from each would obviate the expense and bitterness entailed by a domestic or political war that has already been declared.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

MAY 28 1933

THE OPENING GUN IN THE NOVEMBER CAMPAIGN.

Sirs:

I would appreciate it if you would publish the enclosed, which was passed by a unanimous vote of the North Carolina United Dry Forces.

CHAS. RUFFIN,
Secretary.

Raleigh.

(Enclosure.)

North Carolina United Dry Forces.

Its Purpose:

(1) To use every legitimate means to educate the voters of the State to sustain on the statute books of the State and Nation, the present laws against the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

(2) To promote temperance by aiding the school authorities in teaching the danger of intoxicating liquor and narcotics on the human system.

(3) To cooperate with every agency now in existence to carry out the purpose of this organization.

(4) That the organization shall be nonpartisan, nonpolitical and nondenominational.

That there shall be a President, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and a central committee of forty (40), who shall have full power to carry out the purposes of this organization and elect its manager. The officers will be ex-officio members of the central committee.

To the Men and Women Voters of North Carolina:

On May 27, 1908, the people of North Carolina voted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor by a majority of 44,196. We are again called upon, on Tuesday, November 7, 1933, to do battle in this righteous cause.

No family, high or low, rich or poor, has escaped the galling curse of the drink habit. It is the canker-worm that has eaten into the heart of the body politic. It has made the sweet water of life bitter. The tears that have been shed by an army of mourners speak to our heads as well as our hearts.

"In the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells."

No race is exempt; especially is it injurious to the Negro workman. The people of North Carolina, in the generations gone by, have resisted to the last ditch tyranny and oppression, cruelty and wrong. Neither the employer nor employee wants about him in their daily tasks those who drink.

This issue appeals to men and women of all parties; to men and women of all creeds; it is above party, above creeds, above nationalities; it is a matter of conscience. Be not deceived with false arguments, and let no foreign hand—the predatory wealth gained and to be gained from this evil—dictate to North Carolinians, a free and independent people. The economic waste of money spent for intoxicating beverages is appalling. Millions of dollars that should be devoted to home-building and economic recovery will be siphoned out of this State by Liquor Lords living in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and other cities. Our birthright shall not be sold for a mess of pottage, a tax that in the end comes from the wreckage of those made in the image of our Maker. We call upon you in this contest for the mastery to be temperate in word, language, and action. We are against the evil, not against those who differ with us. To them in other vocations and duties, we wish them God-speed.

We would regard the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a calamity to our Nation. We believe that prohibition at its worst is better than the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes at its best.

Let's not mix liquor and the automobile on the public highway. It is our duty to be temperate, but to destroy the pitfalls, to protect the innocent. Shall our boasted uplift and civilization in North Carolina be turned back by foreign Goliath Liquor Barons?

We earnestly appeal to the young men and women of the State to enter this contest; they may not be aware of the tragedy of this evil until too late.

We call upon men and women in every community, township, and county of the State to forget past differences and enter into this contest. It is a non-partisan, non-political, and non-denominational fight. Organize under the United Dry Forces of North Carolina at once, and do it yourself. Do it now! The battle is on until sunset on November 7th. Be sure and see that these community, township, and county organizations have the men and women registered and at the polls election day.

We appeal to all sorts and conditions of men and women in every walk of life, to enter this contest. Banish hate and win by kindness and the justice of the cause. No great human contest is ever won without work, prayer, and sacrifice. This is your duty from now on—Work and Win! The God of our Fathers will be with us in this contest for God and humanity. North Carolina expects every man and woman to do their duty.

"To your tents, O Israel!"

THE UNITED DRY FORCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

JUL 11 1933

"The Negro Question" Involved

National prohibition, the Eighteenth amendment and its retention or repeal, are inseparable from the political "negro question" in the South.

Voters against the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment next November will invite the danger to the South of an act of Congress for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

If the South shall persist in dictating to Massachusetts about the liquor traffic, the South must expect Massachusetts to come back, soon or late, with dictation about Southern elections and Southern juries.

A vote against repeal will be concession that the North interfere in the South to assist negroes in voting and serving on juries.

Fancy that Georgia, for example, shall vote against repeal and that the great majority of the negroes would vote for it if they were voting, will not wet states demand that they have the right to vote?

Shall the South keep the Eighteenth amendment by nullifying the Fifteenth?

"Shall we Northern wets stand by and allow you Southern drys to keep the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act in the constitution and at the same time neglect to pass an act enforcing the Fifteenth amendment so that your dry majority might be overcome?" Is not that their question?

Who in his senses believes that thirty-five wet states will allow a block of Southern states to over-ride their wishes and at the same time disfranchise their black citizens in order to accomplish it?

It will be noticed that this, the overwhelmingly important issue in the coming repeal election, is not and will not be discussed by the prohibitionists of South Carolina.

They dare not discuss it.

CONCORD, N. C.
TRIBUNE

MAY 27 1933

Appeal From United Dry Forces of The State.

To the Men and Women Voters of North Carolina:

On May 27, 1908, the people of North Carolina voted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor by a majority of 44,196. We are again called upon on Tuesday, November 7, 1933, to do battle in this righteous cause.

No family, high or low, rich or poor, has escaped the galling curse of the drink habit. It is the cankerworn that has eaten into the heart of the body politic. It has made the sweet water of life bitter. The tears that have been shed by an army of mourners speak to our heads as well as our hearts.

"In the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells."

No race is exempt; especially is it injurious to the Negro workman. The people of North Carolina, in the generations gone by, have resisted to the last ditch tyranny and oppression, cruelty and wrong. Neither the employer nor employe wants about him in their daily tasks those who drink.

This issue appeals to men and women of all parties; to men and women of all creeds; it is above party, above creeds, above nationalities; it is a matter of conscience.

Be not deceived with false arguments, and let no foreign hand — the predatory wealth gained and to be gained from this evil—dictate to North Carolinians, a free independent people. The economic waste of money spent for intoxicating beverages is appalling. Millions of dollars that should be devoted to home-building and economic recovery will be siphoned out of this State by beer barons and liquor lords living in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Baltimore. Our birthright shall not be sold for a mess of pottage, a tax that in the end comes from the wreckage of those made in the image of our Maker. Put on the whole armor. We call upon you in this contest for the mastery to be temperate in word, language, and action. We are against the evil, not against those who differ with us. To them in other vocations and duties we wish them God-speed.

We deplore the return of legalized beer and wine. We would regard the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment as a calamity to our Nation. We believe that prohibition in its worst is better than the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes at its best.

We have now the tragedy of the automobile with us on the public highway. It is our duty to be temperate, but to destroy the pitfalls, to protect the innocent. Shall out boasted uplift and civilization in North Carolina be turned back by foreign Goliath beer barons?

We earnestly appeal to the young men and women of the State to enter this contest; they may not be aware of the tragedy of this evil until too late.

We call upon men and women in every community, township, and county of the State to forget past differences and enter into this contest. It is a non-partisan, non-political, and non-denominational fight. Organize under the United Dry Forces of North Carolina at once, and do it yourself. Do it now! The battle is on until sunset on November 7th. Be sure and see that these community, township, and county organizations have the men and women registered at the polls election day.

We appeal to all sorts and conditions of men and women in every walk of life, to enter this contest. Banish hate and win by kindness and the justice of the cause. No great human contest is ever won without work, prayer, and sacrifice. This is your duty from now on—work and win! The God of our Fathers will be with us in this contest for God and humanity. North Carolina expects every man and woman to do their duty.

"To your tents, O Israel!"

UNITED DRY FORCES OR NORTH CAROLINA.

WILSON, N. C.
TIMES

MAY 27 1933

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE FORCES OF THE STATE

To the Men and Women Voters of North Carolina:

On May 27, 1908, the people of North Carolina voted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor by a majority of 44,196. We are again called upon, on Tuesday, November 7, 1933, to do battle in this righteous cause.

No family, high or low, rich or poor, has escaped the galling curse of the drink habit. It is the cankerworm that has eaten into the heart of the body politic. It has made the sweet water of life bitter. The tears that have been shed by an army of mourners speak to our heads as well as our hearts.

"In the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells."

No race is exempt; especially is injurious to the Negro workman. The people of North Carolina, in the generations gone by, have resisted to the last ditch tyranny and oppression, cruelty and wrong. Neither the employer nor employe wants about him in their daily tasks those who drink.

This issue appeals to men and women of all parties; to men and women of all creeds; it is above party, above creeds, above nationalities; it is a matter of conscience.

Be not deceived with false arguments, and let no foreign hand—the predatory wealth gained and to be gained from this evil—dictate to North Carolinians, a free and independent people. The economic waste of money spent for intoximating beverages is appalling. Millions of dollars that should be devoted to home-building and economic recovery will be siphoned out of this State by Liquor Lords living in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and other cities. Our birthright shall not be sold for a mess of pottage, a tax that in the end comes from the wreckage of those made in the image of our Maker. We call upon you in this contest for the mastery to be temperate in word, language, and action. We are against the evil, not against those who differ with us. To them in other vocations and duties, we wish them God-speed.

We would regard the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a calamity to our Nation. We believe that prohibition at its worst is better than the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes at its best.

Let's not mix liquor and the automobile on the public highway. It is our duty to be temperate, but to destroy the pitfalls, to protect the innocent. Shall our boasted uplift and civilization in North Carolina be turned back by foreign Goliath Liquor Barons?

We earnestly appeal to the young men and women of the State to enter this contest; they may not be aware of the tragedy of this evil until too late.

We call upon men and women in every community, township, and county of the State to forget past differences and enter into this contest. It is a non-partisan, non-political, and non-denominational fight. Organize under the United Dry Forces of North Carolina at once, and do it yourself. Do it now! The battle is on until sunset on November 7th. Be sure and see that these community, township, and county organizations have the men and women registered and at the polls election day.

We appeal to all sorts and conditions of men and women in every walk of life, to enter this contest. Banish hate and win by kindness and the justice of the cause. No great human contest is ever won without work, prayer, and sacrifice. This is your duty from now on—WORK and WIN! The God of our Fathers will be with us in this contest for God and humanity. North Carolina expects every man and woman to do their duty.

"To your tents, O Israel!"

—The United Dry Forces of North Carolina.

MADISON, WIS.
STATE JOURNAL

JUN 1 1933

The Mail Bag

The Wisconsin State Journal is glad to publish letters from readers, regardless of the opinions they express. The right is reserved, however, to reject matter which is clearly libelous, and to cut letters which are too long for the available space.

To "Dripping Wet"

Editor, State Journal:

Were I to take at its full value the pen name you have chosen for yourself I should say that you are one of a most unhappy class. Before the war for the Union two "dripping wets" lived within a mile of our old-time home in Jamestown, Grant county. There was then no legal restriction upon the making of whisky, and it was cheap. No. 1 of these dripping wets became ill. What was the matter with him? I don't know. You can guess as well as I. He kept calling for whisky. At last his wife, I suppose in a frenzy of despair, bought whisky enough to make a tin pail a convenience for holding it, put pail and contents, with a dipper, beside her husband's bed, and the man literally drank himself to death. "Whisky," you will remember, is derived from Celtic words that mean "water of life." With better discernment the Indians called it "fire water." Among our Wisconsin Stockbridges and Ojibways the sensible ones desired a prohibitory liquor law for their people. For Negroes also a like law is commonly regarded as necessary, and there are those who regard that fact as a very good reason for retaining the Eighteenth Amendment. For us Nordics no such law is needed, there being, as is well known, no foolish folks among us, and we desire freedom. "Whiskey and freedom gang thegither" said the poet Burns in his "Address to the Scottish members of Parliament." He wrote also an address to John Barleycorn with whom he had acquaintance all too familiar. Indeed undue, and often indecent familiarity is characteristic of the places in which J. Barleycorn has a controlling interest. I was living in the diocese of Green Bay before the Right Reverend S. G. Messmer was translated to Milwaukee. This incident occurred. A young woman had the misfortune to meet at some beerish place a man unknown to her. That was some time in the summer. She became infected with a vile disease but, notwithstanding her misery, contrived to keep knowledge of her condition even from her mother. So the disease went on until one autumn day when she was doing some work in a potato field she fell helpless to the ground. A friend whose medical advice was sought in the case told me of the circumstance.

It will be remembered that Bishop Messmer issued an order bidding Catholics not to attend Saturday evening and Sunday gatherings of the character indicated. As his advice was as good for Protestants as for Catholics I wrote to him and received a courteous response with a copy of his pastoral letter. Permit me to quote from it:

"How often do we shut our eyes to the will of God taught us by our holy religion, and, giving way to evil passion and sinful desires, take part in 'the unfruitful works of darkness' (Eph. v. 11)."

"That something is popular in Europe" (he was speaking of Sunday dances) "and tolerated there, proves in no manner whatever that it is a good thing or not an evil, and that it ought also to be tolerated among us. There is no reason why people who have come from foreign countries should bring all their customs to our shores without difference, good or evil."

Among other sources of danger the bishop did not fail to mention "intoxicating drinks."

Consider again Burns and the "freedom" that whisky and John Barleycorn gave him. At the age of 37 he wrote "I close my eyes in misery and open them without hope." Soon thereafter he closed his eyes forever.

The second of the pair of dripping wets whom I have in mind was a native of Bavaria, the country whose beer has been so much praised. But this "wholesome" drink did not keep our old-time friend from indulging in something stronger. He hanged himself.

But why go on with so gloomy a narrative? I could tell of a one-time president of the Wisconsin Medical society who used to ask for "undertaker's oil" or for "coffin varnish." Of the minister who once filled a Milwaukee pulpit but was compelled to leave his vocation because of the disgrace of drunkenness. Of the woman who took her own life the night before she was to start for a Keeley Cure. Do you wonder that I am a fanatic? I have seen no good come of any kind of liquor in America, England, Germany, Italy or Scotland, and have heard of none anywhere.

—John N. Davidson.

Temperance - 1933

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 8 1933

Dry Forces Seek Negro Aid to Save Prohibition Cause

Efforts of the United Forces for Prohibition to align the negro vote in their fight to save prohibition in the Aug. 26 ballot on repeal and beer were made known Friday afternoon in an announcement by Dr. W. W. Phares, publicity director, that negro pastors and their congregations have been asked to the dry rally to be held in Ownby Stadium, Southern Methodist University, Sunday night, July 16.

Dr. Phares said a large section of the stadium is being reserved for negros and that negro choirs will be on the program to sing spirituals.

Choirs of the white churches, which will dispense with their own services that Sunday evening for the rally, will also sit massed together in a reserved section and participate in the program.

"There is a growing feeling of optimism in our ranks," said Dr. Phares. "Astute and experienced politicians have joined with the pastors in predicting that a good fight will bring victory to the drys."

Dr. L. N. D. Wells of East Dallas Christian Church will preside over the rally. Dr. George W. Truett of First Baptist Church will introduce the principal speaker, former Gov. Pat M. Neff, president of Baylor University.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 11 1933

NEGROES' PART IN PROHIBITION FIGHT

To The Times Herald:

When the ballot was first granted to the negro, few of the race had enjoyed any training in government, and illiteracy was the rule. Thanks to the kindliness of many owners of slaves, the ideals of these people were higher than those of our forefathers of a few centuries ago, but they had received small training for citizenship.

Suffrage meant little to the negro personally. He could vote only for a white candidate. His ballot was of little value to him, except as a means of showing friendship to some political leader or as an item with a small commercial price. My father was known as a friend of the negro. When he was a candidate for office the colored people, led by a stalwart member of the race, would line up in marching order, the bugler would sound their approach and an occasional enthusiast shouted "We're goin' to vote for Mos' Bill Phares." No price in money was paid for this support, but they knew that my father ever stood ready with free legal advice and help of any possible kind. A large number of votes, however, were for sale. The "two-bits" received was just that much more than nothing, and some of the leaders among them received much larger sums.

Great progress has been made by the negro race in recent years. We of the South who have witnessed this growth in intellect and character are not quite aware how far it has proceeded. They are an apt people to learn. They are blessed with ready ability to imitate, and what they are is largely a matter of what they have seen in their neighbors. Many of them in our midst possess a high degree of culture. Several pastors of negro churches in Dallas have traveled extensively. One of them spoke some time ago at the world Baptist Alliance in Switzerland. One has visited the mission fields of his church in Liberia. At a meeting in Jarvis Christan college at Hawkins, a few weeks ago, three very prominent white business men of Dallas sat on the platform with a group of negro preachers. One of these men told me that he and his two friends were the only ones on the platform who did not have a college degree. Some of those preachers had the highest academic degree granted—Ph. D.

As would be expected, this growth in culture has led a large portion of these negro leaders to espouse the cause of prohibition. They know too well the effects of alcohol on the emotional members of their race. In Dallas they have their own organization of United Forces for Prohibition. They have been invited to join with their white brethren in the massmeeting at Ownby stadium on the evening of July 16. On account of Sunday evening being their main service of the week, they can with difficulty accept this invitation. But the ministers of their churches are working hard toward that end, and it is hoped that a large number of them can be present and show the feeling of the better element of their members on the question of prohibition. Their singers in spirituals can add greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

W. W. PHARES,
Pastor South Dallas Christian Church, Dallas, Tex.

Picayune
Prescott, Ark.

JUL 6 1933

PROHIBITION AND THE NEGRO

One of the most serious questions in regard to the repeal of the Enghteenth Amendment is th eeffect that the restoratios of the sallon and beer garden will rave upon the negro race. The negro is here to stay and he has a bearing upon the social and moral questions that are very inmportant to the Southern white people. There has been a great improvement in the conduct and morals of the negro since the establishment of prohibition and there is now peace and harmony between the two races to a remarkable degree.

For many years there was a blotch on our fair name in the number of lynchings and race hatred was stirred to a terrific degree. But last year there was not a single case of lynching in Arkansas and none so far this year and we have much cause of congratulations and are hoping that there will never be another lynching in our good state. This has all come about under prohibition and yet there are some men who will say that prohibition is a failure and if this was the only benefit it would be enough to keep the eighteenth amendment in the constitution.

The large majority of negroes are good, quiet and lawabiding citizens and would harm no one but there are among them a class of disolut and evil minded persons, as there are among them a class of good people as you will find in all races, and with unrestrained liquor flowing under the flag of the nation a baneful effect is had upon this immoral and drinking class of blacks. While under the influence of liquor all the baser elements of his nature come to the surface and dominates this class of negroes and they are led to commit the most diabolical crimes that respectable people are subjected to. Under the old regime of the saloon this class of negroes made trouble in the land and white women of the best families were often assaulted and then the communities were enraged beyond control and all law was put aside and the black villian was speedily strung up a limb and lynchings were a comman occurance as these crimes kept on without abatement.

Go back for twenty years and take one instance—that of the city of Shreveport, La. that the older people will readily recall. Shreveport was the center of the liquor traffic for parts of Texas, Louisianna and Arkansas and the saloon was strongly entrenched. They had a full sway liquor traffic in this city. There was a young high school girl whose nearest way home was by a saloon and one day the great ammentioned crime was committed upon this attractive and accomplished young high school student. The city was of course arroused and the tracks of the burley beast led back to the saloon and it was found that one of the habitues of this place of whiskey committed the deed. He was speedily put to death and the citizens of that city began to consider and think and they saw that the evil could be traced back to the saloon and an election was held and the saloon voted out and Shreveport was among the first cities of the South to vote out the saloon. Many others followed til prohibition was established and then this dark crme decreased and lynchings have about ceased.

Now if the saloon is reestablished will it not again be the source of this great evil and will not the vicious negroe again become a habitual patron and then the crimes will be repeated and lynchings will again be the order of the day? It is the place then of those who revere the pure womanhood of the land to see that this producer of this great evil will not have an opportunity to set on fire the channels of lust that lead to the commision of this dastardly crime against our Southern womanhood. What is a little revenue worth in comparison of the virtue and purity of an innocent young woman. Let every one inclined to vot for the repeal of the 18th Amendment think a long while on the evil that will inevitably follow such repeal and then cast his vote for it to stay and that goes a long ways in the protection of our noble womanhood.

Restore King Alcohol and the darkest crimes ever committed against women will be unleashed: retain the Eighteenth Amendment and they are safe.

J. C. Williams.

TEXAS JOINS REPEAL PARADE

Last Saturday Texas joined the repeal parade of the states voting to take the 18th Amendment out of the Constitution of the United States, and to legalize 3.2 beer, which the congress of the United States has found to be non-intoxicating in fact.

Texas thus played its part in helping to destroy the bootleg octopus, in helping to give temperance another real chance in this country, and in helping to stifle corruption in public office and racketeering in American life.

The Informer is glad that Negro voters of Texas made their contribution to the attainment of these worthy ends.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 25 1933

DRYS DETERMINED TO WIN ARKANSAS

House-to-House Canvas Made to Turn the Tide Running for Repeal.

CHURCH MEMBERS PLEDGE

Nationally Known Speakers Touring in Motor Caravans With Loud-Speakers.

By A. W. PARKE.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21.—Springing into action almost overnight, Arkansas Drys, apparently spurred on by a national organization that is fighting with its back to the wall, have turned back to the doubtful column a traditionally dry State. The advocates of the Eighteenth Amendment will start immediately a house-to-house canvass of the State, and every church member will be required to sign a pledge to vote July 18 against repeal. The Masonic fraternity has reiterated its stand for prohibition. Nationally known speakers will visit Arkansas the last two weeks of the campaign, with motor caravans, loud speakers and sensational literature. Children's parades will be held in every community and the parent-teacher association is sponsoring a campaign in the schools. Efforts to deter them in this movement, on the grounds that repeal means much-needed revenue for the schools, has only added to their determination.

This campaign will be city against country, with the predominating vote in the rural sections. Even should Arkansas go wet, the drys may refuse to abide by the election, as one delegate will be elected from a county, and a majority of counties will certainly vote dry. Though the legislative act under which the election is held binds the entire convention to the State result, it is conceded it lacks in legal force, and being a moral question, the drys may feel justified in voting their moral sentiments in the convention.

Arguments of Wets.

The wets have majored upon the disregard for all laws engendered by the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment to function as anticipated, the financial returns from conversion of Arkansas timber into beer kegs and whisky barrels, and the much-needed revenue that will be derived from a licensing system, all of which will go to the public schools, now in a serious plight due to inadequate tax returns. The wets have prevailed upon the outstanding men of many counties to be candidates for representation in the State convention which is to follow the election, and ministers of the gospel are to be found among their candidates.

For a short time after beer had been legalized in three States bordering upon Arkansas the daily pilgrimage across the border was of amazing proportions. The merchants were alarmed over this loss of patronage, for it made sad inroads into the scant cash reserve of the community. The thirsty Arkansans limited themselves not to the foaming beverage, but purchased needed supplies, and, to add insult to injury, filled up the gas tank at the State-line, taking advantage of the lesser gasoline tax of the border State.

Conditions have now materially changed, and 3.2 beer began to be freely sold in the Arkansas border towns. This has spread until the beverage is as openly sold all over the State, as any of the well-advertized soft drinks. Efforts have been made to check the flow, admittedly illegal, but prosecutions have failed. Many towns have taken advantage of the revenues to be derived from the sale of beer by permitting it to be sold with a stated monthly fine and no questions asked.

Negroes to Vote.

Trade has been brisk in poll tax receipts. Persons not paying their poll tax by June 15 were barred from participating in the election July 18. Reports of the purchase of large blocks of poll tax receipts in counties where the black population predominates have been made, and undenied. The Negro vote in Arkansas has been negligible, because few of them are Democrats, and there is little inducement to pay poll tax to vote in a general election with the Democratic primary equivalent to election. Negroes are opposed, almost to a man, to prohibition. For once in his life the Arkansas black is going to enjoy the privileges of a free and untrammeled voter. It makes little difference to him who paid for the tax receipt—it bears his name, and he can at least put the X beside the signature, even if the election judge has to write it for him.

Dr. Hill on Repeal

In the course of an exceptionally able sermon featuring the sixth anniversary of his pastorate of the Second Baptist Church, Dr. Joseph T. Hill delivered a phillippic against the repeal of the 18th amendment and deplored the fact that repeal is being effected through the aid of Negro votes.

The point stressed by Dr. Hill is that the successful attack on this amendment may lead to an attack on the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, all of which are of vital importance to the American Negro.

While The Richmond Planet does not share the apprehensions of Dr. Hill in this respect, it recognizes the existence of much opposition in this country to the three war amendments. Under these circumstances it would not be bad judgment for Negroes to be prepared to resist any such attack should it be made.

The Planet favors repeal of the 18th amendment because it feels that the amendment and the various enforcement acts are subversive of every precept of American freedom and should never have been tacked to the organic law of the land.

It is as equally opposed to the promiscous sale of alcoholic beverages and takes a forth right stand in favor of rigid regulation and control, together with an unabated and vigorous educational campaign against intemperance and the evils of the liquor traffic.

The Democratic party, which is sponsoring the repeal movement and which has furnished the principal opposition to the war amendments, is estopped from further opposition to the amendments which gives the Negro the vote, because it has entirely reversed itself in its quest for Negro votes in order to make good a platform promise. It is up to the Negro in the future to take advantage of this situation and the war amendments will be immune from attack.

Temperance-1933

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
TIMES NEWS

SEP 19 1933

WANTS LIGHT ON REPEAL

To the Editor of The Observer:

Thousands of good citizens are joining Mr. T. F Seehorn, of Lenoir, in wanting some things cleared up before they can vote to repeal all our North Carolina prohibition laws. If these people are wrong, then they are going wrong mighty fast. An eye-witness told me that at one of the great meetings of Sunday, September 3, more than four thousand people—at least 90 per cent of the crowd present—stood up to declare their determination to go to the polls and vote against repeal.

Like Mr. Seehorn, a great many of us are unwilling to go into partnership with intoxicating liquors—and we do not even make an exception in case it is handled by real Christians. That was tried here in Raleigh about thirty years ago. A steward of the Edenton Street Methodist church and the chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist church were persuaded to assume responsible positions in the management of the Raleigh dispensary. They were men eminent for their Christian character and also for their qualifications as business men. But the whiskey they sold made its drinkers just as drunk as the whiskey sold by the old-style bar-keepers did.

I can remember yet the sight of drunken negro laborers on Wilmington street late Saturday afternoons sitting on the curb with their feet in the gutter, too besottedly drunk with what their scant wages had bought from the legalized dispensary to make their way home. And I feel now, as I felt then, that, if there were no other constraining reason, we owe our colored people a better deal than to establish liquor shops to entice their unwary feet and set whiskey-baited traps to catch their earnings.

And like Mr. Seehorn again, many of us admire the genial Charles W. Tillett; but when he becomes so intellectually amphibious as to avow his devotion to temperance and licensed whiskey both, we have to let him do all the admiring by himself.—W. F. Marshall in Charlotte Observer.

Thomasville, Ga., Press
November 10, 1933

In federal court in Atlanta a few days ago, a Troop county negro was fined 1c for violating the prohibition law, and a white man was sentenced to serve one hour in jail for the same offense. This in the face of the federal prohibition law not having been repealed yet. Just such conduct on the part of law enforcement is the reason people continue to "laugh at the law." No doubt, a number of persons are serving a year and a day in federal prisons for similar offenses. What is law and what is justice?

GREENSBORO, N. C
NEWS

NOV 5 1933

LIQUOR AND NEGROES.

Editor of The Daily News:

The world is not yet sober, and I find many good North Carolinians, yearning to start it on another spree.

I sincerely trust that members of my group will vote solidly against making liquor more abundant in North Carolina. As much as I deplore lynch law and the unjust treatment of negroes in many instances in our courts. Many of us never consider how cheap we our selves value human life. According to the Commercial Appeal (Memphis, Tenn.) in 1932, 105 persons were killed in Memphis alone, 88 were negroes and 7 whites, four white men were killed by white men and 39 negro men were killed by negro men, two white men were killed by white women, 13 negro men were killed by negro women and 18 negro women were killed by negro men.

A very eminent federal jurist recently made the statement that as solicitor and judge, 75 per cent of all the cases handled were the product of liquor and its evils.

Do you want to increase our high murder rate? If so flood the south with liquor.

A vivid picture always comes to my mind when I think of liquor. Many years ago I was in one of our largest southern cities. In passing a saloon I counted eight negro men apparently in their fifties, slouched on beer kegs and boxes, their dinner pails on the floor at their sides, they themselves drunk.

Use your imagination and look at eight helpless women and many children without food and the humble necessities o flife. To those who remember saloon days, when a mob threatened our fair state the first executive order was always close the saloons. Surely prohibition with all its faults has built the school houses and monuments for liquor certainly dug the graves. A few Sundays ago I was at a program in a school that a woman has spent her life trying to make better citizens of negro boys and girls and over 200 of Guilford's loyal white citizens from all walks of life were there to show their appreciation, but only a few steps from this wonderful institution liquor had robbed a home of one of our loyal citizens, and caused humiliation in another family that had tried to rear a respectable family.

No wonder Satan himself in the lower regions, soliloquizing, mused this verse:

"If it wasn't for wine, liquor and gin,
The parents of vice and nurses of sin,
I think like an Arab I would fold up my tent,
And hang out a sign that hell is for rent."

E. L. LEE.

Greensboro.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
December 5, 1933

They Did Not Enforce

The W. C. T. U. has issued a statement from Evanston, Ill., linking the recent lynchings and other disorders with violations of the prohibition laws?

Undoubtedly, the lynchings and disorders were in violation of law and undoubtedly whatever making and selling of liquors was done was in violation of law.

If the prohibition laws were not enforced, whose was the fault? It is farcical to blame a thief for larceny or a murderer for murder. The only thing to do is to lock him up or hang him.

Until this day, December 5, 1933, the national law has prohibited the making and selling of liquor.

Why has it not been enforced?

Shall we wring our hands that the rascals have not enforced the laws against rascality?

Why do these good ladies, these dear good ladies, wring their hands that the prohibitionists have failed to jail the violators of the prohibition laws?

They should have enforced those laws.

When did a respectable and prominent prohibitionist in South Carolina, one not an officer of the law, appear in court to testify against a bootlegger?

The most earnest, the most infatuated, the most resolute and intolerant prohibitionists in this state have never contributed to the enforcement of prohibition by spying, eavesdropping, snooping, tale-telling. Our observation has been that they have behaved invariably "like gentlemen" when evil-doers have, occasionally, drunk strong liquors in their presence, or have borne the odors there-

...ber of the W. C

Snuff "Dippers" Increase

TOBACCO trade journal reports that there has been a 25 percent increase in snuff sales this year. The data to substantiate this report comes from the U. S. Internal Revenue Department which issues the tax stamp that goes on each box of snuff. So the report is not mere trade talk; it is accurate as to fact.

Snuff is pulverized tobacco. When it was first introduced it was used almost exclusively by women, most of whom "dipped" it out of the tin container with a brush made from a twig, one end of which was chewed into shreds. Often one brush was used for weeks, a commentary on mouth hygiene of the snuff era.

After a while many women who did not care to bother with the "brush" just pulled out the lower lip and dumped a quantity of the powder, which was held between the lower gums and lip, which served as a pocket. It was not long after snuff was introduced that men began to use it, the male species employing exclusively the lip pocket method of using the pulverized tobacco. Druggists and grocers casually asked about the increase in snuff users inform this writer that the increase has been more noticeable among men.

Since snuff, like all other forms of tobacco, has a narcotic or soothing effect upon the human faculties it is natural to suppose that its use is due to this quality and that an increase in its consumption is due to the same combination of psychic, social, and economic elements that brought about an increase in the consumption of other forms of tobacco; chiefly fadism, with a strong probability that depressed states of mind, due to hard times and gloomy outlook, drove more people to seek the exhiliration afforded by King Nicotine in the cheaper and more subtle form of tobacco, known as snuff.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
RECORD

SEP 13 1933

Dangerous.

Greenville has a hard time winning its freedom. The beer law and the decline in corn liquor prices may have saved it from bay rum; there have been no recent boasts from it as to its per capita consumption of cosmetics. But it still runs its business and enforces its laws subject to the approval of the Ku Klux klan.

The klan, the Greenville News reports, announced several weeks ago that it would investigate firms pledging co-operation with the president's re-employment agreement and see to it that they conformed to their written pledge. Monday, it seems, the klan took its first "official" step in what it conceives to be the enforcement of the recovery program idea, forcing some unnamed "local establishment" to discharge three negro bakers, taken on to replace three white men who now are to be rehired.

What manner of persuasion, if any, the klansmen used in securing the reemployment of the white bakers is not revealed nor is it explained whether the klan would have intervened had the case been the other way around and negroes had been discharged to make room for white men willing to work at the higher code wages. It may be of course that no persuasion was necessary and possible even that justice was served by the restoration of the three men's jobs. But there is danger in any anonymous attempts at enforcement of NRA codes. The National Recovery program does not depend for its success upon them.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

NOV 6 1933

PROHIBITION, SEZZEE, MAY HAVE EMPTIED THE ASYLUMS BUT SOMETHING FILLED 'EM UP AGAIN.

Sirs:

The anti-repealists quote figures to prove that prohibition has been a huge success. One writer in the News made the statement a couple of days ago that the return of the saloon would fill the asylums, jails, penitentiaries and chain-gangs. Honestly that made us laugh. When one reads the papers and from their accounts finds that the aforesaid institutions have been filled to overflowing for several years and that the men and women at the heads of such places have been asking for and demanding more and better quarters for those in their charge so long that the powers that be have just simply ignored them.

The report of the chief of police for October shows an unprecedented number of persons arrested for drunkenness. And there are many who get drunk unmolested. Count these in and I venture to say that there are more drunken people now than there were in saloon days. Of course this will be denied by the drys. but how are they going to reconcile the facts in the case? A great many of our dry friends have never indulged in the use of intoxicants. So, what do they know about it? Some of them were not even born when the State went dry(?) All they know is what some long-haired professional reformer has told them. Or they might have been told by some older person who actually witnessed conditions under license, but whose perspective is warped. At any rate it is sheer rot to say that conditions are worse now than under license. I claim that they are decidedly worse and my opinion is based upon actual conditions as I have seen them and on my experience as a drinking man when it was legal to sell whisky.

I admit hat here were dives in saloon days. But not all saloons were dives. The majority of saloon-keepers were self-respecting men who did not permit drunkenness in their places of business nor was any roughhouse stuff allowed. By comparison, how different it is now The bootlegger does not care how much you buy or how drunk you get if you buy it from him. He does not care how much hardship he brings upon you nor what becomes of you after you have left him. I personally knew plenty of saloon-keepers who would at least try to keep a man out of trouble if he was drunk.

The state highway commissioner of a nearby state made the statement that he knew of not less than 10,000 places where whisky was sold in his state. There were never that many saloons in the state and he had not counted the speakeasies in the cities. To say the least this does not say much for the enforcement of the prohibition laws. The fact is that the laws have been broken many times and enforcement has failed because the people revolted against a law that said "thou shalt not." The very ones who are now so valiantly fighting for the retention of the amendment were the very ones who were the most quiescent when it come to reporting violations of the prohibitory laws.

I am opposed to prohibition because of the kind of liquor it imposes upon the man who drinks. A negro went into a store and purchased 200 pounds of sugar and two cases of Red Devil lye. When asked what the lye was for he replied that it put the kick in whisky. Down in Florida they made a liquor called "shinny" that choked the drinker and brought tears to his eyes. It was usually sold the day after it was made. Just why men will drink the stuff is a mystery to me. But drink it they will. And I have never yet seen a drinking man who would not drink anything you put before him. As a choice of the two evils choose the least. I am not much of a believer in whisky as a revenue raiser. In fact I am opposed to it as such. I greatly fear that the tax is going to be so high that it will defeat its own purpose. But at any rate less poisonous liquor will be available to those who feel that they cannot do without. I have no patience with the habit but so long as they feel that hey must have it I am in favor of giving them something that is less harmful than the stuff they are getting now.

J. S. BENSON.

Charlotte.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

THERE THEY STAND.

Of the thirty-nine States which have voted on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, only two, North Carolina and South Carolina, have expressed themselves as desiring that the regime of National prohibition be continued. Fortunately, it will soon be a thing of the past, their ballots to the contrary notwithstanding. But there they stand, side by side, registered in opposition to the will of more than three-fourths of their sister States and in favor of a crime-engendering constitutional monstrosity.

"How do you explain their action?" many are asking. Perhaps the explanation is not a simple one. Doubtless an observer thoroughly familiar with conditions in the two Commonwealths would attribute their votes against repeal to a variety of causes. It might be suggested that the attitude of the press in the two States, the absence of large cities, the influence of employers in the numerous mill villages which dot the two Commonwealths and the desire of many whites to keep legalized liquor away from the large Negro populations in South Carolina and Eastern North Carolina had their effect. But these explanations do not explain satisfactorily, when it is considered that repeal has nothing to do with continuance of prohibition regimes in the two States.

It may be, however, that desire for perpetuation of State prohibition was a factor in causing the people of the two Commonwealths to vote against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, it being reasoned that the Amendment was their first line of defense. But the more their action in repudiating the Democratic platform and voting against the Democratic Administration is considered, the more is it likely to occur to many that the influence of Bishop Cannon, although it is dead in Virginia, is still very much alive in the Carolinas.

Temperance - 1933

Good for Augusta!

The quick reversal of position by the Augusta City Council, as proposed by Mayor Jennings, in the matter of licensing the sale of whisky by county at its session last week, is gratifying to the anti-lynching fraternity in Georgia. The Telegraph has said a number of times in arguing against official approval of law violations that lynching parties usually have a human victim immediately in hand, but they lynch more than the victim—they lynch their law that is set up for the protection of everybody. And every violation of it makes for that much less safety of society, the poorest and humblest being the first and greatest losers. And, more's the pity, these same poor and humble are usually most conspicuous in lynching parties. God forgive them, for they know not what they do.

That is hardly true of the Augusta City Council, however. That body is selected by the voters of the city to represent the decent, the lawful and the orderly, sane, thinking people and element. And when it tumbles from its lofty perch and joins the rabble in deeds ungodly, it is a poor standard by which to rate the entire city.

There is no more justification for the city council licensing the sale of whisky, or licensing any other crime, than for it to license murder. A city or town is chartered by the legislature to operate in accordance with the laws set up by the legislature for the government of the whole state. Officers are sworn to uphold the laws of the state as well as the ordinances of the city. And it becomes a sorry spectacle and mockery for city officials to have their police force taking money from law violators to guarantee them against prosecution or molestation so far as the city is concerned.

Black-mail and graft are the banalities of government. They are the canker and cancer that eat into its very vitals. The sheriff of Richmond or Bibb county would be just as much justified in going around to the whisky sellers and telling them, "Now, that you have bought off the city council and the police force under a pretense of a license fee, I want my part, too. The city has agreed not to present you or molest you for law violation; you have paid for this protection; and unless I get mine (I will call it a license, too) I shall arrange for a warrant to be issued and place you in jail for this law violation. Only money will keep me quiet. I am as good as the mayor and council and the police force, am entitled to just as much if not more, and you must pay for peace." The sheriff would have the same right and just as much cause to exact money for protection. Then every bailiff and every justice court and other judge would have to have his; and then every alley sniper or unscrupulous pimp, finding the law and the courts in competition with him, should begin his ganging.

The licensing of beer is in the same category with whisky licensing. Atlanta got away with it by issuing licenses after passing an ordinance, and when beer dealers were prosecuted the juries turned them loose. Evidently the procedure was wrong. In Augusta an injunction was secured from the courts which stopped the council from issuing licenses. The same thing in Atlanta and other Georgia beer-towns would have been just as effective as in Augusta. It is probable the Augusta city council was counting on trials by juries such as Atlanta had, and winning the cases before these juries of sympathizers, regardless of the facts and the law, until it was demonstrated that there was no advantage in prosecution.

Now, Mayor Key, before his Sunday-school class every Sunday, is making much-ado by objecting to the licensing of whisky sellers, and trying to justify his violations of the beer law. Mayor Key is the type of official who believes in choosing what laws he will observe and which he will violate—while the poor devils who come before his court have no such advantage. He says it is all right for him to license 3.2 beer, because that is not intoxicating. But that he will not license whisky. The state law says anything above 1-2 of 1 per cent alcohol shall not be sold in Georgia, nor anything which can be used as a substitute for beer.

Mayor Key, the Augusta City Council and everybody else who tries to draw fine lines as against the plain mandate of the law is making himself foolish, and is making a definite contribution to the same villainy that Governor Rolph gave impetus to—and which decent people must overcome and live down.

Temperance - 1933

NEGRO PASTORS' BODY BACKS PROHI STATUTE

Support of the 18th amendment was voted Tuesday night at a meeting of the A. M. E. Zion, C. M. E., M. E. and Congregational Ministers' Union held at the Central Methodist church on Mitchell street. Rev. A. F. Bailey presided.

Rev. G. A. Baxter, chairman of the committee on committees, appointed the following committees: Executive, Rev. N. J. Crolley, chairman, J. A. Martin and H. M. Reid; program, J. A. Baxter, chairman J. H. Hudson and S. W. Peacock; civic J. A. Martin, J. A. Green and T. P. Grisson; memorial, I. C. Nicholson, chairman C. L. Johnson and D. H. Stanton; publicity J. H. Wiggins, chairman, J. A. Martin and N. A. Bridges; revision of constitution and by-laws, D. H. Stanton, J. A. Martin, C. L. Johnson, H. M. Reid, S. W. Peacock; current events, E. M. Hurley, chairman, P. L. Inman and W. B. Wood; printing, S. W. Peacock, chairman, E. G. Newton and L. W. Strickland; sick committee, J. H. Bridges, chairman, S. R. Huff and W. C. Cato. Installation services will be held at the Butler Street C. M. E. church Wednesday, February 15.

LIQUOR IS STILL AN ISSUE

Missouri has voted to repeal the eighteenth amendment. Its attitude before prohibition, its relative freedom from the worst aspects of bootlegging, and the general tendency of the times made that outcome more than probable.

The nation has given "the noble experiment" thirteen years trial. Not enough according to its friends. They insist that there has not yet been time for the people to be educated into observance. Its enemies say it failed.

Though the American people by their vote have adjudged the present prohibition law a failure,—a decision which Congress is reflecting by submitting the question to the states—the method of handling liquor still remains to bedevil us.

Prohibition was attacked as an unwarranted invasion of the individual's liberties. Yet a drunken individual drinking beyond a reasonable limit is that same invasion illustrated. There must be a better way as well as a worse way of handling liquor.

Here's hoping some solution can be found which will take away all excuse for claiming liquor to be a major issue along with sound finance and foreign relations. It would be tragic if with all men know, and all they hope to become, they have gotten rid of liquor because they hated the saloon, then brought liquor back because they could not endure the bootlegger and the homebrewer, only to find no happy medium. Surely mankind is civilized enough after all these years of community life to have a code of conduct that will keep men acceptable to their families and to their neighbors.

ALBANY, GA. HERALD

FEB 13 1933

Bitterly Opposes Return of Beer And Liquor.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 11, 1933.

Editor Albany Herald:

The bottlers of soft drinks may be worried over the possible diminution of their business if a certain foamy beverage comes into vogue. That will be bad enough, but that is not half as bad as the worry and sorrow and privation and shame and disgrace brought on the mothers and wives and children by their debauched husbands and all others in the families who drink beer and whisky. Too many big sons and daughters are drinking too much of it now, and they think it looks mighty smart.

Everybody knows the above statement is true. Then what is going to happen when they can get beer and whisky in all the eating places, including the roadhouses, much easier than they do now? They just wanted a little beer to balance the budget. "Look out, old man people." Just as sure as they bring beer back, they are going to baptize you in red liquor so they can finish balancing the budget, and then you'll soon be find too. It will be just too bad. It takes too much beer (water) to make a man drunk, and that is why they want real red liquor. Drunkenness comes quicker, and so does death.

But what will the politicians and the rum dealers care for you or me if we can and will drink this country back to prosperity with rum blossoms on our noses?

The vote catchers are on the wrong track, for in theory and in practice prohibition is the inevitable doctrine of the lovers of good morals. I can understand how the lawless, the disorderly citizens can support the beer and whisky traffic and rejoice to see the community cursed with the fruit which that sort of a tree naturally bears, but I can't for the life of me understand how any citizen who believes in the maintenance of peace, good and dignity of his community, can give his sanction to the beer and liquor traffic, when they are bound to know that it breeds vice, hot beds of crime, showers of iniquity and standing batteries whose business it is to batter down the school houses and the churches.

He or she who pretends to be a sincere believer in the benefits conferred on the community by the schools and the churches stultify themselves when they vote for the return of beer and liquors. So help me God, I can not understand why a decent white man or Negro in this country would vote to bring it back.

It is true that the blind tiger and rum runner prowl about here and there, but they crouch low and change their lairs with every moon. The damage they do is considerable, but does not compare with what we suffered from three hundred thousand two-eyed tigers (bar rooms) which did not hide nor crouch, but which made their dens openly, defiantly on the main streets and highways, and devoured their victims in the broad open daylight as well as all night long, the year round.

God help the fathers and the mothers of this country to keep their sons and daughters from being debauched by the use of beer and liquor. May God wake up the members of all churches who have been singing "Asleep in Jesus." so long. But when they woke up they found it was all a dream. The churches must wake up.

This land will never be the home of peace, of morality, contented and prosperous industry as long as society permits the liquor traffic to undermine the foundations upon which good government must rest.

JESSE A. MOORE.
Savannah, Ga.

AFTER 13 YEARS

The voice of the American people, which thundered in the November election, echoed under the dome of the Capitol yesterday when the House of Representatives followed the lead of the Senate and voted to repeal one of the sorest subjects in the history of the country.

By its vote of 289 to 121, and by the Senate's vote of 63 to 23, Congress acted with courage and wisdom, and it's about time.

The Eighteenth Amendment is a moral code, and it never belonged in the Constitution of a great republic. The past 13 years have demonstrated it.

The liquor problem rightfully should be settled by the individual States and according to the tastes and customs of the citizens of those States.

It is no more right for Alabama to undertake to tell Massachusetts that it must be dry, than it would be for Massachusetts to undertake to enforce upon Alabama her own opinions as to Negroes voting.

The real battle is yet to come when the Twenty-first Amendment is submitted to the States for ratification or rejection. No one need think that the Drys have surrendered. Crusaders never do.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

MAR 8 1933

THE NEGRO AND LIQUOR.

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas.—In a recent issue you printed the unwarranted attack upon the negro by Hon. Thomas B. Love of Dallas, dealing with the liquor question. To that attack I would herein make reply.

Judging from the results of the fight that has been waged against the Eighteenth amendment and all form of good government in the last twelv years, it does seem that any fair minded person would conclude tha there has been a more powerful an sinister force behind this destructiv program than the negro. If Mr. Lov is sure that he can whip into line al of these political bosses who have s

uccessfully stampeded the white voter nd congressmen into believing that he Eighteenth amendment must be re pealed, then Mr. Love must consider himself worthy to be dubbed the mod ern miracle man.

I feel sure that this amendment is safe, but the truth of the whole matter is that the money powers have found a more fertile field in which to preach the propaganda against this much naligned amendment than is found in the negro. This desire to trample the blessings of this great Nation under foot does not spring out of a negro's heart.

The record shows that in any emergency the negro has been willing to forego his selfish ambitions for the good of the whole people. His effort to gain a racial recognition has not been along destructive lines, but in harmony with the highest and best of American traditions. He may not have at all times grasped the full conception of citizenship, but in his most ignorant stage he has often towered above many others in loyalty and honesty to the principles of Americanism.

Although denied the rights and privileges of citizenship (things which the lowest assassin enjoys), he has not developed hate for the rich and powerful, nor does he show any evidence of being more desirous for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment than any other group in our State. His representation in the ranks of the crusaders for repeal is very small, he has no organization of his own working for repeal and in the primaries of last summer very few negroes voted, yet the State vote was over 3 to 1 in favor of submission. Only one negro in our National congress helped pass the wet resolution, so why will anybody fool himself into believing that the negro is the menace to the dry cause in Texas?

It will not suffice to raise the negro question to down the liquor interests. We will have to face the issue squarely. The whole thing resolves itself into the question of allowing the liquor interests to return us to the old days of the saloon with its political corruption, its degrading influence on the Christian people, white and black, or crushing this common enemy to our moral and spiritual wellbeing.

No group in our State and Nation has been benefited more by the passing of the saloon and its attendant evils than the negro. It has helped him economically, morally and socially.

The open saloon had the ignorant negro for its chief prey. It debauched him and sent him home penniless to naked, hungry, hopeless women and children. The passing of the saloon has been a blessing to my people and there are thousands who know this and will be ready to fight for the prohibition cause on any battle front, the Loves and Purls notwithstanding.

R. R. GROVEY.

2303 Dowling Street.

SOME POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE 'EIGHTIES

Last week the publisher of The Adver tiser was out of the State on private busi

Returning he read for the first time a column of advocacy of the dead prohibition cause by an esteemed lady, the legislative superintendent of the Alabama W. C. T. U. The Advertiser, as usual, was fair and generous enough to its opponents to print the legislative superintendent's long article on its editorial page without comment.

This estimable lady did not attempt to defend her own failure and that of others to superintend effectively the Legislature of Alabama and to prevent them as Democrats for doing their part to carry out the national Democratic platform, to keep step with the great Democratic President who had an overwhelming mandate last November to make that platform effective, and to cooperate with the Democrats in Congress in the same undertakings.

On the contrary, that estimable lady devoted a large part of the column The Advertiser gave her to trying to prove that the publisher of The Advertiser had once been a prohibitionist.

She was so industrous as to go through the files of the former Bibb Blade, the first paper with which The Advertiser's publisher was connected, and she made a number of quotations from the utterances of that paper in 1880. They seem to have been conceived to be crushing arguments ad hominem to answer The Advertiser of today.

Of course, it may be argued that fools never change, and that a wise man learns from experience and observation. Certainly the publisher of The Advertiser has tried to learn a great deal he did not know in 1880.

This is not intended as any part of apology for the utterances of the Bibb Blade mainly in favor of county prohibition. The writer is proud of that record. He was then working with the majority of Democratic leaders not merely in Bibb County but in all Alabama.

In a period of several years including 1880 a large majority of Alabama counties established local prohibition laws. How and why?

By the old Democratic method of majority vote. If the majority of white Democratic voters in any county signed petitions to the Democratic Legislature, that body without debate or hesitation gave them what they wanted, even though a considerable proportion of the members drank as much as they pleased of the good liquor then legally sold in Montgomery.

And why was that movement? Because many of the greedy wholesale and retail liquor dealers of the State sent their salesmen by scores right into the cotton and cornfields during farm operations to sell the negro laborers cheap whisky. And usually the bottles were decorated with nude figures of white women, calculated to attract the eye, as well as the taste, of the negroes, with the logical result of increased attacks on the farmers' wives and daughters.

That was the impelling reason for the establishment of prohibition in the greater part of Alabama by Alabama Democrats. It is old political history that men and women of this day have never known about, and it was an adequate reason. It failed of its purpose, sooner and later, everywhere, and then State-wide prohibition was substituted, which also proved a failure.

Then came along Federal prohibition during the Great War, instituted on many fallacious grounds. A part of it was the Volstead Act, which that great Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, vetoed in vain, though he was the son of a noted Southern Presbyterian preacher and a ruling elder himself.

And what has been the result of that doomed law? As everybody in the South knows, as certainly every open-eyed, honest-minded man in Alabama knows, the liquor business was passed largely into the hands of negroes. Hundreds of them have been operators of small or large stills, and thousands more of them are the distributors of liquors among white people, of course, frequently working for white bootleggers.

Thus the Federal prohibition laws have defeated utterly the original purpose of Alabama Democrats and patriots in the 80's in establishing county laws.

The consequence of this fact of unrestricted sale of liquors throughout the country is that the majority of the American people have determined to substitute regulation for all the new evils of laws that were shortsighted and failures. The great undertaking in all this country today is to stop the illegal sale of liquors and to minimize enormous social and political evils by establishing legal sale and absolute control.

It is a pity that all the good women like the legislative superintendent are not as wise and firm as thousands of her sisters in the United States in acknowledging the old blunders and in undertaking to establish a legal, wholesome regime.

The publisher of The Advertiser rejoices that the 18th amendment is about to be wiped out, and that common sense is to be reinstated. The Advertiser does not believe that the Democrats of Alabama will ever permit saloons again. They are going to copy or adapt the so-called Canadian system of governmental control and sale of liquors, so as to promote real temperance and to keep liquors out of the hands of greedy profit makers.

N. Y. SUN

MAY 22 1933

BAPTISTS FIRM IN DRY STAND

Southern Church Deplores President's Aid to Wets.

SEES BLOT ON WHITE HOUSE

Militant Resolutions Prepared for Action Tonight.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (A. P.).—A resolution saying "we deeply regret and earnestly deplore the fact that the President has used the influence and power of his office for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" was circulated today among delegates of the Southern Baptist convention with a view to action tonight.

It also regretted especially "that he had allowed the White House to be used to advertise the beer business much to the discredit of his administration and much to the pain and sorrow of a large element, we believe a majority, of American citizens."

The resolution was included in a long list of recommendations drafted by the important social service commission of the church, of which Dr. A. J. Barton of Wilmington, N. C., is chairman, and was published in the "Southern Baptist convention bulletin."

Dr. Barton will present his social service report at the evening session.

Would Boycott Beer Sellers.

Another resolution to be offered for action tonight would declare what would amount to a boycott of stores, filling stations, and other places of business selling legalized beer. It reads:

"That the convention suggests and recommends to our Baptist people everywhere that they give their patronage in all lines of merchandise to individuals and concerns which do not engage in the sale of intoxicating beverages; that only in this way can our people preserve to the best advantage their own moral integrity and example and only in this way can they safeguard to the best advantage the morals of their children."

Other resolutions urged Baptist preachers and Baptist people to continue to work unceasingly against the use of intoxicating drinks in all forms; that all Baptist citizens inform themselves as to the attitude taken and votes cast by their representatives in Congress and State legislatures on the question of legalizing manufacture and sale of beer and wine and on the proposed repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Would Curb President.

Further resolutions were those:

Expressing "great concern" over the "unusual and extraordinary" grants of power to the President and the "earnest hope" that with the passing of present conditions, Congress may assume its "powers and responsibilities."

"Heartily commending" the President "for the solution of our economic problems and for international understanding and good will."

Condemning lynching and all other forms of lawlessness.

Condemning "as the worst form of lawlessness the neglect of duty or the disregard of solemn obligation on the part of public servants whether they occupy legislative, executive or judicial position."

"Pledging anew devotion to the cause of international good will and world peace."

Declaring again that the United States Senate ought to ratify without further delay the protocol of the International Court of Justice.